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11, QUEEN'S ROAD
CENTRAL

No. 15,681.

號一十月七年三十一百九千一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1913.

五癸亥年二國民華中

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A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

POPULAR

ASAHI BEER



OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Hongkong, January 3, 1913.

THE LAST IRISH CENSUS.

Sir William J. Thompson, Registrar-General for Ireland, read a paper on the Census of Ireland, 1911, at a meeting of the Royal Statistical Society, and stated that, in 1911, the population of Ireland was 3,196,597, whereas in 1911 the number was 3,390,219, a reduction of 46.4 per cent., but though each census showed a loss in population as compared with that of the previous census year, it was significant that the figures for 1911 represented the smallest decennial decrease, namely, 1.5 per cent., since the census of 1841. Had there been no emigration from Ireland the normal annual increase of population during the past five years would have amounted to 26,000. From May 1, 1851, to March 31, 1911, no less than 4,191,562 natives of Ireland left the country. During the ten years, 1901-11, however, the number of emigrants from Ireland (349,159) was the lowest record for any ten years since 1851. An increase in the number of inhabited houses and an increase in the number of better-class houses, accompanied by a corresponding reduction in houses of inferior grades were features of the census of 1911. In 1901 the number of inhabited houses was 858,153, and in 1911, 861,870, an increase of 3,717 in ten years. The number of persons per house was 5.0 in 1911, as against 5.2 in 1901 and 6.2 in 1841. Tenements of less than five rooms in 1911 were about 70 per cent. of the total, and in 1901 75 per cent. One room tenements in Ireland declined during the last decade from 79,149 to 58,334, a decrease of over 26 per cent. In 1871 there were 1,070 females, and in 1911 only 1003 females to every 1,000 males. The education statistics showed that there was an increase in both primary and secondary schools, especially in the latter; that there was a marked decline in illiteracy; and that there was a higher percentage of pupils attending school. The number of persons receiving poor law relief fell from 22.7 per 10,000 of the population in 1901 to 17.8 in 1911. The insane in Ireland, who numbered 14,009 in 1861, rose to 22,000 in 1911, and to 23,437 in 1911 showing in the latter decade an increase of 13.5 per cent. The death rate per 1,000 of estimated population decreased from 17.8 in 1861 to 10.6 in 1911.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PETER'S, NESTLÉ'S & KOHLER'S
CHOCOLATES.

Competition No. 4.

Prize Announcement.

WE have pleasure in announcing result of the 'ADLET COMPETITION' as advertised during June:—

In our opinion the best collection of Adlets has been sent in by one whose nom de plume is 'Roxtra' and a 'Water Watch' has been awarded accordingly.

Prizes of Chocolate have also been awarded to the following:—

"J. A. G."
"GEORGE WYNNE"
"A. A."
"CELESTINA" (MACAO)
"FLEUR-DE-LYS."

HOTELS

THE
STATION HOTEL,
NATHAN ROAD,
KOWLOON.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FANS.
BATH-ROOM TO EACH ROOM.

Cold and Hot Water throughout.

PRIVATE AND PUBLIC BARS.
BILLIARD ROOM.

Private Dining Room.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

For Particulars apply to
THE MANAGER.

TEL. NO. K129. Tel. Address 'STATION.'
Hongkong, Feb. 3, 1913.

296

KINGSCLORE HOTEL,
HONGKONG.

UNRIVALLED position in the Hill
District, overlooking the Botanical
Gardens and facing the Harbour.
Numerous quiet Suites with luxuriously
fitted Bathrooms, Telephones and Electric
Fans.
Telephones in Bedrooms and Sitting-room
throughout.
Telephone No. 1122.
Cable Address: 'Schoonin'.
A.B.C. Code 5th Ed.
Hongkong, September 1, 1908.

120

KING EDWARD HOTEL

A
FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

EXCELLENT ROOMS.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS & FANS.

REASONABLE RATES.

Telephone 473.

H. HAYNES, Manager.
Hongkong, October 2, 1908.

135

WYNDHAM HOTEL,
WYNDHAM (FLOWER) STREET,
Opposite Clock Tower.

LOCATION good for Hillside Scenery
and ONLY TWO MINUTES' WALK
FROM BUSINESS CENTRE.

Families, Residents and Tourists
made thoroughly comfortable.

Terms Moderate.

Runs on First-Class Lines.

Under the Personal Supervision of the
Proprietors.

M. S. HOY.

BRASSIDE
PRIVATE HOTEL.

STANDING in its own grounds with
Tennis and Croquet Lawns, Large
Aire, and Well-furnished Rooms. Every
home comfort. Fine View of the Harbour.
Telephone No. 690.

Apply to: Mrs F. W. WATTS,
Brasside, 26, Macdonnell Road.
Hongkong, September 2, 1908.

12

CHEN KWONG & CO., LD

GENERAL IMPORT &
EXPORT.

CANTON

LARGE WHOLESALE & RETAIL

STORES:

FURNITURE, Draperies, Groceries,

Books and Shoes.

Makers of Jewellery, Lacquerware

& Crockery Ware.

Ironmongery, Wine and Spirits.

Foreign Goods for gentlemen made to

order by our own tailors.

Large assortment of Chinese Silks and

Foreign Goods of every description.

All goods sold at reasonable prices.

The Cheong and Best place in Canton &

Hongkong to buy Chinese and Foreign

Goods.

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and No. 129, Connaught Road Central.

TEL. NO. 811. Hongkong.

296

PEAR TRAMWAYS COMPANY,

LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

8.10 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of

an hour.

SUNDAYS

8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

11.45 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

8.10 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of

an hour.

SUNDAYS

Extra Cars at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the

Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON
General Managers

12

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

9.15 P.M. EVERY EVENING 8.15 P.M.
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF
SEN RITA ZERCA
THE SPARKLING DANCER

PAVAN (Favorite of Louis XIV)

THE TURKISH PATROL

PICTURES.

WIFFL'S THE ANIMAL BENEFACTOR

The Merry Pipes of Pan

The Blood Feud

The Boatman's Daughter

La Grania

7.15 P.M. PICTURES ONLY 7.15 P.M.

Hongkong, June 4, 1913.

709

THE EASTERN BAZAAR

(W. ASSOMULL & Co.)

Late of D'Agular Street HAVE REMOVED to Commodious premises at

No. 35, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

In addition to SILKS, DRAPERIES and a large variety of other Goods, an entirely

new line has been opened up in JEWELLERY.

INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

Hongkong, June 13, 1913.

759

TRADE MARK

Mineral Water.

The Best Table Water.

PT. Per Case 4 Dozen.....\$5.00. BABY, Per Case 5 Dozen.....\$5.00.

AGENTS: TOKYO HOTEL, 82A, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, June 16, 1913.

769

WING FAT CHEONG.

TAILORING AND OUTFITTINGS.

Just Unpacked for Summer Wear.

WASHABLE SHOWER PROOF SUITINGS

LIGHT WEIGHT WORSTED TROPICAL SUITS

MADE TO ORDER WITHIN SHORTEST TIME

NEW PANAMA HATS AND KEWARS.

24A, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.

469

MEE CHEUNG

ART PHOTOGRAPHER

ICE HOUSE STREET,

BRANCH OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

Fashionable Xmas and New Year Cards.

LATEST SELECT VIEWS OF HONGKONG AND CANTON.

479

OUR BREAD

PERFECTION.

CAKES & PASTRY

PAR EXCELLENCE

TIFFINS, DINNERS & REFRESHMENTS THE BEST.

ALEXANDRA CAFE CO.

Hongkong, April 7, 1913.

489

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

THOROUGHLY UP TO DATE WITH EVERY MODERN LUXURY

A LA CARTE GRILL ROOM.

J. H. MAGGART, Manager.

194

PEAK HOTEL.

ADAMANTLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA OAK

Enjoying the Tremendous Terraces, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

Open to the South Wind in Summer and protected from the North-east Wind in

Winter. Commanding a magnificent view of Hongkong, the harbour and adjacent

island for forty miles.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST HOTEL.

Terms—From 60 per day. Max. Telephone Add. 11. Private.

Open Office. 4, Des Voeux Road.

195

GRAND HOTEL

NOTED FOR THE BEST FOOD, REFRESHMENTS, ACCOMMODATION

AND CLEANLINESS.

CUISINE UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION

ELECTRIC LIGHT & FANS THROUGHOUT

F. REICHERMANN, Proprietor.

196

THE GRAND CARLTON HOTEL

An Ideal Family Hotel, where living is a Real Pleasure

FIRST CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT CONVENIENTLY SITUATED. ALL MODERN COMFORT

Noted for its First Class Cuisine and Perfection of Service.

Under the Personal Management of O. E. OWEN,

Proprietor.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: GRAN. Hongkong.

Telephone No. 612

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

Portland Cement

In Casks of 575 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

Shewan Tomes & Co.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

VICTORIA

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION.

The Standard of Excellence.

The claims made for merit in other preparations find their realization alone

in the superior merit of our

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION.

50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle.

THE

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

499

A CHOICE SELECTION

FRY'S KING GEORGE V.

AND QUEEN MARY

CHOCOLATES.

CADBURYS IMPERIAL CHOCOLATES.

A SPECIALITY

FRESH HOME-MADE CHOCOLATES.

509

Weismann, Limited.

Hongkong, July 20, 1913.

519

Bournville

The "COCOA de Luxe"

HIGHEST GRADE

BRITISH MADE

Cadbury

"BOURNVILLE COCOA" represents the

highest grade of nutritive cocoa as presented on

the market; it fully maintains its high reputation

in food value and delicacy of flavour, and

is second to none in any respect whatsoever.

Medical Magazine, March, 1912

The Mark of Purity.

FROM "THE FACTORY IN A GARDEN," BOURNVILLE, ENG.

Hongkong, Dec. 17, 1908.

529

CADBURYS

CHOCOLATES

In Tins and Fancy Boxes

Specially Packed for Export

539

CALBECK, MACGREGOR & CO

ESTABLISHED IN THE EAST AS THE

Leading Wine and Spirit Merchants

in 1864, and "STILL GOING STRONG."

The experience of nearly HALF A CENTURY has taught

them what is good and what is considered

good in the East.

MACGREGOR'S V.O.S.

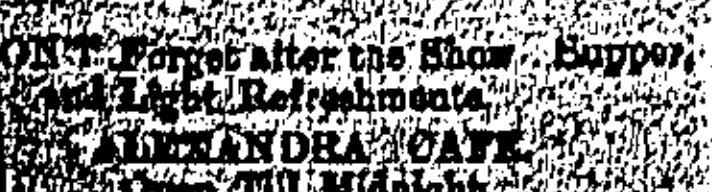
(Parliament Blend)

WHISKY

IS GOOD AND IS CONSIDERED GOOD.

15 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

549



Entire Circus and Menagerie

Below Mr. Melbourne at the Magistrate's trial this morning a young Portuguese named Joseph Mathias Cordiero, who was dressed in a Chinese long-pao, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for stealing three things from a Father of the French Mission, 44, China Road, and for obtaining from him by false pretences, \$500. Prisoners went to the Mission and were informed that the witness had converted to Christianity, and that he was employed at the Canadian Pacific Railway office. On the strength of the latter statement he borrowed \$500 which was to be repaid from the wages he then drew as a labourer. The witness then disappeared.

MON. a good Solid meal a la Cart or
Table D'Hôte with Wine & Liqueurs

gives him up, looks on heaven and lining dirt.



Mr. Armstrong	Opt. J. S. Lewin-
Mr. Brann	d.
Mr. J. Carvalho	Mr. F. J. Jorris
Miss Cecil	Mr. McGuffey
St. Coyne	Mr. M. O'Neil
Mr. Crassy	Mr. Pannasfort
Mr. and Mrs. A. F.	Miss Rose
O'Neil	M/T. Richards
Mr. Dowd	Miss A. Reppine
Miss Hampton	Mr. Schindler
Mr. J. Frank	Mr. S. S. S.
Mr. H. H.	Mr. V. V.

Mr. G. C. Graham	Mr. J. L. Lindgren	Mr. G. W. Green	Mr. F. W. Perkins
Major A. M. W. F. M. & M. E. F. H. H.	Mr. A. G. Smith	Mr. G. A. Harrison	Mr. G. A. Stevens

A Celebrated Violiniste



Nervous Fatigue, Languor—

The power to excel, the confidence which ensures her brilliant successes, says the talented violinist, Miss Sybil Keymer, is entirely due to her abundance of vigorous nerve force created by Phosferine. How greatly the numerous distinctions and triumphant career of this accomplished musician are promoted by the brain energy and physical stamina developed by Phosferine, is evident from Miss Keymer's admission that the tonic "enabled me to do myself justice." This power to excel, this ability to make perfect use of her skill, depends upon the marvellous control and steadiness of the muscles nerves Phosferine has given her, and to which she owes the entrancing tone and quality of her musical renditions. Naturally, this energizing effect of Phosferine was accompanied by the disappearance of the headaches, listlessness, and fatigue, which were the bane of her public appearances, and it is this happy outcome which impels Miss Keymer to testify to the exceptional advantages to be derived from Phosferine.

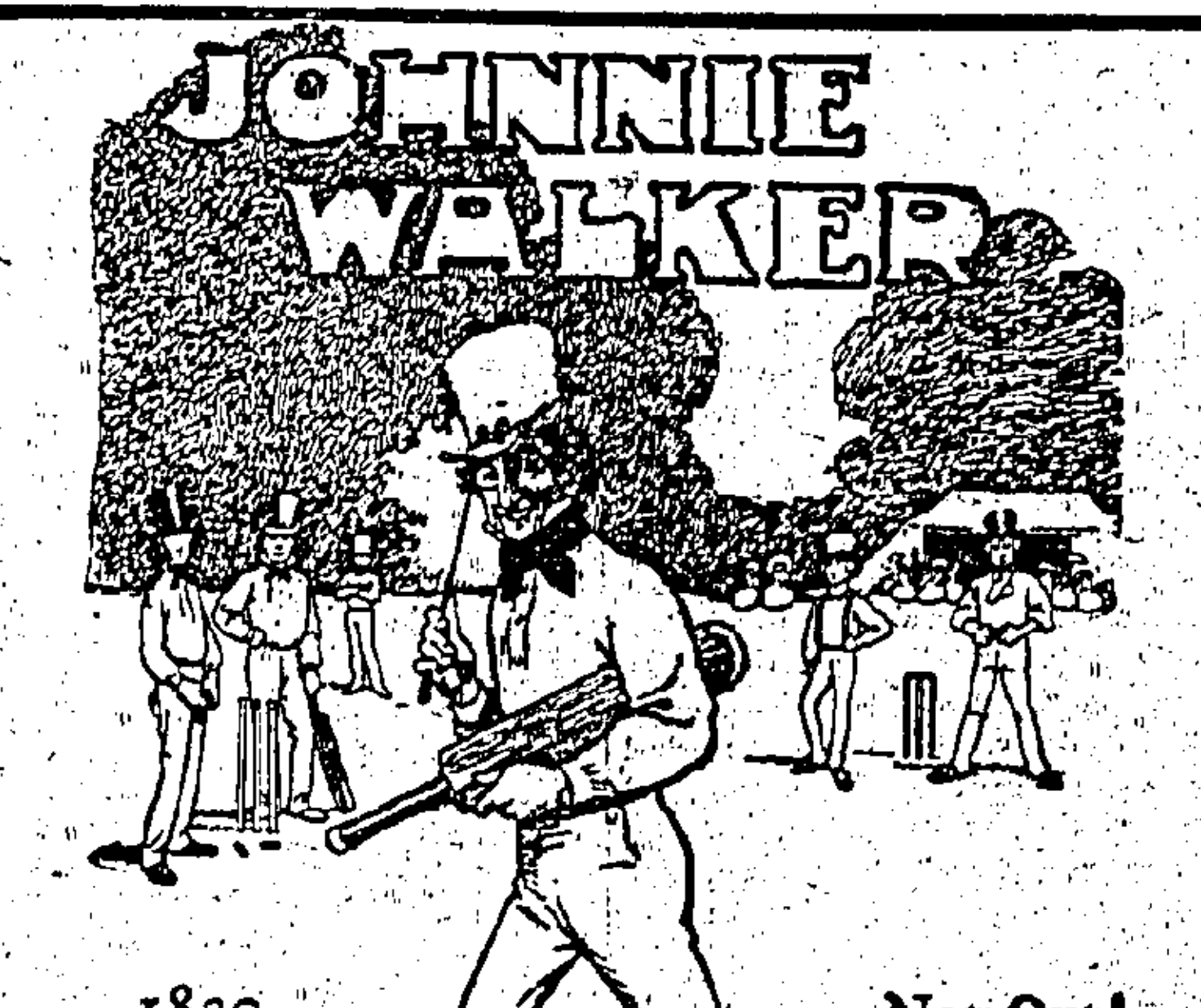
Promptly Remedied.

Miss Sybil Keymer, "Riverside," Albany Rd., Leighton Buzzard, Eng., writes: "I think I should inform you that I have recently derived very great benefit from the use of Phosferine. In the course of my profession I have to travel a good deal in getting to my various concerts, and I find that since using Phosferine I am never troubled with the headaches and listlessness which follow a long railway journey, particularly during hot weather. This is of very great importance to me, as frequently only a very little time elapses between reaching my destination and the commencement of a concert, and it is such a relief to feel fresh and ready for playing in public undisturbed by the fatigues of long travelling. It is because I feel that Phosferine enables me to do myself justice as a violinist, preventing any of the untidiness of the muscle nerves, which is so harmful to tone and quality, that I confidently commend the tonic at every opportunity."—July 11, 1913.

PHOSFERINE
GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR
Influenza, Indigestion, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Exhaustion, Maternity Weakness, Premature Decay, Mental Exhaustion, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Debility, Lassitude, Neuritis, Fatigue, Brain Fog, Backache, Sleeplessness, Rheumatism, Headache, Hysteria, Anemia.
And all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Royal Tonic
Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands.
To the British Royal Family, H.M. the Queen of Spain, H.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia, H.M. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia, H.M. the Grand Duchess of Saxe, H.M. the Queen of Romania, and the Imperial Family of China.
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.
Price 1s 6d per bottle, 1/2s 6d per 6 bottles. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, etc.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/4 size.
PROPRIETORS—ASHTON & PARSONS, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.



1820 Not Out!
is obtainable in three guaranteed ages:
"JOHNNIE WALKER" White Label, Over 6 years old.
"JOHNNIE WALKER" Red Label, Over 10 years old.
"JOHNNIE WALKER" Black Label, Over 15 years old.

To be obtained from:
THE HANKOW DISPENSARY CO., LTD., KAMP & CO., Shanghai.
FERRIN COOPER & CO., Tianjin.
SIEMSEN & CO., Canton and Hong Kong.



VICHY
NATURAL MINERAL WATER
FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S Springs
VICHY CELESTINS
In bottles and half bottles for Kidney and Kindred troubles, bladder trouble—Gout—Gravel—Arthritis
VICHY GRANDE-GRILLE For Liver trouble and Biliousness.
VICHY HOPITAL For Indigestion.
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. MENTION NAME OF SPRING REQUIRED.
VICHY-ETAT PREPARATIONS
VICHY-ETAT SALT Natural salt from the waters. In tins and bottles.
VICHY-ETAT TABLETS 2 or 3 after meals make digestion easy.
VICHY-ETAT COMPOUNDS to make your own digestive aerated water.

THE CANNIBAL CHARACTER.

By A. S. Meek.

[Mr. Meek, who is a collector of natural history specimens for the Hon. Walter Rothschild's museum at Tring, has lived for 20 years an adventurous and hazardous life among the Papuan people.]

Writing from Samarai, Papua, in June, 1908, to a friend in England, who asked for some observations on the natives of Bougainville Island, Solomon, I replied: "I am sorry I did not write you a letter about the natives when I was at Bougainville. It is too late now, for at this time of looking back they only have seemed like other natives." But from that time I kept full notes of local observations; and in London, later, at the urging of an Australian friend, I plodded through with him the records of my past voyages, and from his questions recalled facts of twenty years' experience of the South Seas. Thus I came to some coherent idea of the native character and its local differences.

Childishness—that is the keynote of the cannibal character. The natives of New Guinea and the Solomons are just people who have not grown up. Nature has been too kind to them, giving all that is needed for life without labour; and out of idleness has come some sense of mischief. But they are not ferocious, not bloodthirsty, though they have been and are cannibals, and almost every month one hears of murders of white men which seem to be without cause. It is a child's fit of passion, and a child's want of reason, that I have found to be at the bottom of the murders which I could investigate; and I believe that to be the reason of them all. These South Sea tribes are accustomed in their own law to a system of tribal responsibility. A district pays for the fault of any of its inhabitants. If one village kills a man of another village, the blood-debt is paid by a fine from the offending village, or the killing of any one of its people. The white man is brought by them under the same tribal law. If I were to go to a village of, say, San Christoval, and kill, or rob, or interfere with the womenfolk, or go away, the punishment would be exacted by the natives from the next white man who came there, perhaps a year after. And they think this just; the white tribe pays for a white man's fault.

A SURETY.
Let me illustrate the cannibal character by some varying experiences with natives. One was at Goodenough Island. I had landed on the coast, and wished to penetrate up to the mountain country in search of a variety of Bird of Paradise. The natives of the hill country barred my passage, and one chief came forward threatening me with a stone axe. I stood my ground, and made no effort to attack him, but the native with me pointed to my gun, and told him that the gun could spoil death to him. He then jumped sideways and pecked with my coat natives, who told him I only came to shoot birds. He then went up towards his village, and beckoned for me to follow. I scarcely cared to for a second or two, thinking it so very easy for the natives to send a spear into me from behind a house. But finally I went up and asked for water. They gave me a couple of coconuts, but seemed very anxious for me to go away. I got high up enough to find that the Paradise Decors did not occur there, and came down the mountain again without being molested. But three days after the hillmen came down to my camp. I heard from the coast natives that the hillmen intended to wait until my boys were out collecting, then they would kill me and get the beads, tomahawks, and tobacco I had and clear

back to the mountains. Surely enough, the hillmen came down, and we could hear them talking in the scrub at the back of the camp. But they made no attack. I stayed there six weeks, always under the threat of trouble. The locality was one which had been visited by white traders before. Clearly, impatience on my side could have made a tragedy there.

THE FRIENDLY NATIVES.

A contrasting incident from Bougainville, on the hills of Papua, a district which certainly no white man had ever seen. The natives there had made very great objections to my coming to camp among them. They would not allow my coast carriers to come up, and I had had to go forward alone and get bearings from Bougainville to go back with me and take up my baggage. But once I was settled down and made it known that I wished to get butterflies and birds and not to interfere with them the natives were overwhelmingly kind. They brought to my camp food and birds and butterflies, and picked out for me the very best yams and chickens. They gave up the work of cultivating their own gardens to go out and collect for me; and all this without any offer of pay. From what I could gather, they looked upon me as a very wonderful person because I collected butterflies as well as birds. They were used to prizing the plumes of birds for decoration, but had not thought of butterflies in that regard. I am confident that they expected me one day to come out in a great chief's robe of butterfly wings. At any rate, they sympathized with my work fully, and as I never "made" any trouble I never had a moment's anxiety and experienced nothing but kindness.

MAKING MISTAKE.

Yet during that time two men, whom I knew very well, were killed in the Solomons, one on the east coast of Bougainville and the other on the coast of Vella Lavella (close to Gizo). They were both killed in the same manner, above natives coming aboard at night and killing them while asleep. One man had been made of different vessels trading in the group for over twenty years. The other was a comparatively new man, who had been there three years. They seemed causeless outrages; and probably the victims were quite inoffensive, and were paying for a past fault of some drunken trader.

A third incident at Woodlark Island. A native was helping me to skin birds. Some misunderstanding arose—over what I cannot say to this day. He tried to spend me with a piece of wood. I knocked him down, cutting his eye open and blackening it with the blow (the only case of a "black eye" I have ever seen in a native). He sent his son up the same evening to ask me for tobacco "in payment," as he deemed me the aggressor. I gave him half a stick (value one halfpenny), and then all was right again. I did not think that I was in the wrong at the first; but thought it best to pay. If I had not paid perhaps some future trader there would have been murdered. The white man in the South Seas needs to be, I hold, very good-tempered, very firm; but at the same time inclined to think himself, rather than the natives, in the wrong when there is a dispute which he does not understand. It is the drunken white man, the foolish, nervous white man who make most of the trouble. Daily Mail.

LOSING WEIGHT
BY THE POUND

"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

Supplies the blood with the wanted purifying and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Prices—2/6 and 5/6.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Thursday, July 10, 1913.
At 100 cents per Dollar against.

Butcher Meat	
Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut—Mol Lung	15
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	18
" Roast—Shiu	18
" Breast—Nagu Lam	12
" Soup—Tong Yuk	13
" Steak—Ngau Yek Pa	13
" Sirloin Colom—Ngau Lau	23
" Sausages—Ngau Ching	20
Bullock's Brains—Know	10
" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li	45
" Corned—Ham Ngau	55
" Head—Ngau Tau	55
" Heart—Ngau Sum	12
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	15
" Salt	18
" Feet—Ngau Kark	each 8
" Kidneys—Ngau Yu	9
" Tail—Ngau Mei	18
" Liver—Ngau Kon	12
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	6
Calvo Head & Feet—Ngau Chai-lau-kat	21
Mutton Chop—Young Pei Kwat	15
" Leg—Young Pei	25
" Shoulder—Young Shan	22
" Pire Chidlings—Chu Chow	27
" Brains—Chu Know	27
" Feet—Chu Kark	15
" Chu Chaz	3
" Head—Chu Tau	18
" Heart—Chu Sum	each 10
" Kidneys—Chu Yu	8
" Liver—Chu Con	14
" Pork Chop—Chu Fai Kwat	25
" Leg—Chu Fai	27
" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	24
" Chu Trup Pig's Fry	30
" Sheep's Head & Feet—Young Tau Kark	65
" Heart—Young Sum	each 7
" Kidneys—Young Yu	8
" Liver—Young Con	15
Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai	22
" Stork, Beef—Sang Ngau Yau	18
" 501 Mutton—Sang Yau Yau	25
" Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk	18
" Sausages—Ngau Chai Ching	12

Poultry	
Chicken—Kai Chai	30
" Capons, Large, mall—Sin Kai	32
" Ducks—Larg	22
" Doves—Pan Kai	20
" Eggs, Hen—Kai Tau	20
" Fowls, Canton—Kai	35
" Hainan—Hoi Nam	30
" Geese—Ngai Kai	25
" Goose, Wild—Shang-ho Yau Ngai	each 1
" Musk Deer—Wong Keng	each 1
" Hare, Shanghai—Tu Chai	1
" Partridge—Che Khoo	1
" Pheasant—Shan Kai	each 1
" Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup	each 30
" Boilow—Hoi How Pak Kup	25
" Quail—Um-Chun	1
" Rice Birds—Wo Fa Chent	dozen 1
" Snipe—So Choy	1
" Turkey Cock—Phor Kai Kung	each 60
" Hen	45
" Wild Ducks, Shanghai—Shang-hoi Sai Ap	1
" Teal—Sai Ap Chai	1
" Wild Ducks, Canton—Sang-Shing Sai Ap	1

Fish	
Barbel—Ka Yu	9
" Breem—Bin Yu	18
" Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	13
" Carp—Li Yu	22
" Catfish—Obik Yu	20
" Codfish—Mun Yu	17
" Crab—H	2
" Outtie Fish—Muk Yu	17
" Dab—Su Mang Yu	18
" Dace—Wong Mei Lam	10
" Dog Fish—Tik Tu Sa	8
" Cels, Conger—Hoi Man	17
" Fresh water—Tam Shi Y	18
" Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	28
" Frog—Tien Kai	32
" Garoupe—Sok Pan	60
" Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	18
" Herrings—Tio Pak	20
" Halibut—Cheung Kwau Kap	30
" Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	22
" Loach—Lu Yu	28
" Lobsters—Wang Ha	40
" Mackerel—Chi Yu	38
" Monk Fish—Mung Yu	38
" Mullet—Chai Yu	24
" Oysters—San O	22
" Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu	18
" Perch—Tui Loo	17
" Pike—Fa Faw Pong	8
" Platen—Pan Yu	20
" Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	24
" Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	24
" Prawn—Ming S	48
" Ray—Fai Fa Sa	9
" Rock Fish—Sok Sa Lung	18
" Roach—Chun Yu	10

Meat	
Salmon—Ming Yau	38
" Shark—Sa Yu	9
" Skate—Po Yu	10
" Shrimps—Ha	38
" Snapper—Lap Yu	32
" Soles—Tat Sa Yu	28
" Tench—Wan Yu	20
" Turbot—Cho Hoi Yu	24
" Turtles, small, fresh water—Kork Yu	60
" White Bait—Ngau Yu Chai	1

Fruits	
" Almonds—Hung Yan	15
" Apples (California)—Kam San Ping Kho	35
" (Chefoo)—Tin Chun Ping Kho	20
" Small—Hoi Tong	15
" Outard—Fan Lai Chai	15
" Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing	3
" Hong Kong	3
" Bananas, (brides), Macao—San Heng Chai	3
" Chestnuts, Chinese—Fung Luk	1
" Carambola—Young Tui	1
" Coconuts—Yeh Tau	each 13
" Lemons, China—Ning Moong	15
" America—Kam San Ning Moon	9
" Lichees Dried—Lai Chai, small Stone	20
" Fresh	13
" Limes, (Saigon)—Sai Kung Ning Moong	each 10
" Mango, Manila—Lui Sung Moong	15
" Mangosteens—San Chai Tau	25
" Oranges, (Canton)—San Shing Tin Ching	15
" Oranges Sweet	15
" Pears, (American)—Kam San Shoot	15
" (Canton), Cooking—Sa Lay	10
" Peasants—Fa Sang	10
" Persimmons Large—Hung Chai	15
" Pine-apples, 1st quality—Poon Ti Paw Law	15
" 2nd	10
" Plantain—Tat Chai	15
" Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	15
" Pomeelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	each 20
" Shanghai—Lo Kwai	15
" Walnuts—Hop Tui	15
" Green—Sang Hop Tui	12
" Water Melon—Kam San Sai Kwai	each 30
" (Chinese) Sai Kwai	15
" Grapes—Sang Po Tai Tui	15

Vegetables &c.	
" Artichokes, Shanghai—Cheung-hoi Ah	15
" Chai Chai	15
" Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moon Pin Tau	15
" (French), Shanghai—Sheung Hal	15
" Pin Tau	15
" Sprout—Ah Cho	15
" Long—Tau Ko	15
" Beet Root—Hung Chai Tau	each 6
" Binyals, Green—Ching Yau	15
" Rod—Hung Kai	15
" Cabbage, Chinese, com.—Kai Choy	15
" Cabbage Rod—Hung Yau Choy	15
" Cabbage, Shanghai—Yeh Chai	15
" Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	15
" Cauliflower, Large size—Tai Yeh Cho Fa	each 15
" Medium size—Cheung Yeh Cho Fa	15
" Small size—Sai Yeh Chai Fa	15
" Carrots—Kam Shun	15
" Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Chai	15
" Enc Leb—Young	15
" Chillies Dried—Gon Lat Chai	15
" Rod—Hung Far	15
" Green—Ching La Chai	15
" Curry Stuff, English—Kai Lee Chai	15
" Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	15
" Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	15
" Garlic—Que Tau	15
" Ginger, young—Sun Tau Kung	15
" old—Lo Kung	15
" Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lai Kai	15
" Indian Corn—Sak Mai	15
" Lettuce—Young Sang Chai	15
" Water Cress—Ma Tai	15
" Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	15
" Mushrooms, Fresh—Sang Cho Koo	15
" Monk Melon, Amber—Kam San Fong Kwai	15
" Okrae	15
" Onions, Bombay—Young Chong Tau	15
" Green—Sang Chong	15
" Shanghai—Shang-hoi Chong Tau	15
" Papaw, Lat qual—Tai Man Sau Kwa	each 12
" 2nd Chai	10
" Parsley—Kun Chai	15
" Green Peas—Ching Tau	15
" Potato, Sweet—Fan Shu	15
" Shanghai—Shang-hoi Shai	15
" Japan—Yeh Poon Shai Tau	15
" American—Fa Ki	15
" Foochow—Fook-chow Shai Tau	15
" Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	15
" Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tai	15
" Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wan	15
" Sage—Tau So	15
" Shallots—Gon Chai Tau	15
" Spinach—Kin Chai	15
" Tomatoes—Fan Chai	15
" Taro—Wo Tau	15
" Turnips, Pond, (Long)—Lo Pak	15
" English—Young Lo Pak	15
" Vegetable Marrow—Chai Kwa	15
" (Am.)—Kam San Chai	15
" Water Cress—Sai Young Chai	15
" Lily root—Lai Ngau	15
" Yams—Ta Chai	15

The prices are subject to variation from day to day and the quantity ordered has no power to compel the seller to sell at the prices quoted.

W. BOWEN, FOWLER & CO., Secretary, Shanghai.

DRINK
Pyeris
AND LEARN HOW TO
SMILE
Pyeris
PURE AND REFRESHING
A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd.
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CONSIGNMENT
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RECORDSBY THE
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CO., LTD.

Powell's

TELEPHONE 316.

LADIES'
SUMMER
UNDERWEARFine Ribbed
White Lisle Thread Vests.Low Necks
without Sleeves
\$1.25 each.AN IDEAL VEST FOR
SUMMER WEAR.

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THE EDWARD DISPENSARY,
C. KAMMING & Co., Ltd.Chemists and Druggists
GREAT REDUCTIONS IN
PRICES.Prescriptions accurately
dispensed.
Pure Drugs, Patent Medicines, etc.624, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, July 20, 1913.

MEMO FOR TO-DAY.

9 p.m.—Princess Caprice by Bandmann Opera Co.
9.15 p.m.—Bijou Theatre.

MEMO FOR TO-MORROW.

11 a.m.—Auction of Cars, etc., at Messrs. Hughes & Hough's Sales Rooms.
3.15 p.m.—Third Gymkhana Meeting.
9 p.m.—The Gaiety by Bandmann Opera Co.
9.15 p.m.—Bijou Theatre.

General Memoranda.

MONDAY, July 14.—
9.30 a.m.—Reception at French Consulate.
9 p.m.—The Girl in the Taxi by Bandmann Opera Co.
TUESDAY, July 15.—
9 p.m.—Grand Vaudeville night—Bandmann Opera Co.
WEDNESDAY, July 16.—
12.30 p.m.—Extraordinary General Meeting of Star Ferry Co. Ltd.

The China Mail

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1913.

RELIGION AND BIRTH-RATE.

THE "Literary Digest" in the course of an interesting article on the subject of the decreasing birth-rate throughout Europe, which statistics seemed to prove is more serious in France and Great Britain than elsewhere, points out that in Germany there is also considerable anxiety. An interesting phase of the problem in Germany lies in the fact that the decrease is much greater among the Protestants than among the Catholics. In the current discussions in the German press the churches of all denominations are called upon to throw their influence against race suicide. The following facts and figures are taken from an article called "What Can We Do to Counteract the Growing Decrease in the Birth-rate?" by Johannes Kubel in the *Christliche Welt* (Marburg), who remarks that in 1870 there were born in Germany in every 1,000 population 40.1 children; in 1910 it was only 29.6, a decrease of nearly twenty-five per cent. The decline in the thirty years to 1900 was 3.3 per cent.; in the last ten years it was 7 per cent. Since 1901 this percentage of decline has steadily grown, it being 2.1 in a single year. Compared with other European lands, the rate of decline in Germany is the most marked. Thus, in the year 1910 the decline of birth-rate in Spain was 1.7; in France, 2.6; in England and Wales, 5.1, but in Germany, 6.3, as compared with the figures of ten years before. German reports an absolute as well as a relative decline. Since 1898, more than two million children were annually born in that country; in 1910 the number sank below the two-million line, although the population had increased nearly ten millions since 1898; in 1910 the number of children born was 93,824 fewer than two years before. In some of the larger cities this decline amounts to a catastrophe. In Berlin the decline since 1876 was from 40 in ten thousand to 21.5 in 1909; in

Barmer, from 47.7 to 23.4; in Solingen, from 38.3 to 21.9; in Dresden, from 41 to 25. The absolute retrogression is seen in such cases as Munich, in which in 1901, with a population of 570,000, only 10,535. Turning to the greater decrease among Protestants than among Catholics, the writer says that in Prussia from 1875 to 1900 the average number of children in a Catholic family was 5, in a Protestant family 4. In 1871 the Protestant contingent in that kingdom was 64.9 per cent. of the entire population and the Catholic 35.6 per cent. In 1910 the ratio was 61.8 and 38.3 per cent. The percentage of Protestant children as compared with those born from Catholic parents has decreased from 54.7 in 1903 to 52.3 in 1904. In 1910. Still more eloquent are the following facts: In 1901 the Protestant school children in Prussia numbered 3,491,373, in 1908 it was 3,706,902; in 1911 it was 3,851,647, while the Catholic figures were 2,037,272, then 2,321,026, and then 2,567,914. In ten years the three and a half million Protestant school children of Germany increased 360,000, while the two million Catholic children had an increase of 510,000. The problem has also a serious religious side, and, in addition, a political phase when it is remembered that the Polish families report the largest gains.

Discussing some of the causes behind these figures, he continues: The first and foremost cause is the industrialization of Germany and the rush to the larger centres of population, where Germany has built up its businesses. Experience has shown that the workingman's family, if it has more than four children, is inevitably doomed to the proletariat. In addition, the employment of women in factories, the growth of greed for money, the modern culture of women, the fact that the Protestants more than the Catholics flock to the cities, and other reasons are the causes of this condition of affairs. One-fifth of the Protestant population of Germany is now living in cities of 100,000 and more, but only one-seventh of the Catholic contingent.

And of the possible remedies we read: "Protestantism can unfortunately do little, except to preach and to admonish. Minister Dr. Kirchner, in the Prussian Diet, recently declared that the Protestant clergy can do less in this matter than the Catholic because the latter have that powerful help, private confession and absolution. Just how much can be done in awakening the conscience of the people will depend on the trial. Things do not look encouraging in this respect. Medical science and economics, especially in antagonizing the theories of Malthus, must exert some influence. The state can assist by forbidding the sale of illegal instruments and medicines. But all these can be only experimental. The problem is new and the solution not yet found."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

One case of plague is reported to-day.
H.M. torpedo boat 638 sailed for the West River last evening.
The O. P. R. liner Empress of Russia went into Kowloon Dock yesterday for painting.

It is probable that the repairs to the steamship *Enu* will be completed on Saturday and that a trial run will be made on the following day.
Fox stabling a fellow countryman, a Chinese was sentenced to a month's imprisonment by Mr. Hazeland at the magistracy this morning.

The French Consul will be at his official residence, 13 Peak Road, between the hours of 9.30 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. on Monday the 14th to welcome his national, foreign colleagues and friends on the occasion of the French National Festival.
Mr. McLennan, of Cameron Terrace, Kowloon, charged a rickshaw coolie at the magistracy this morning with careless driving and damaging his clothing. The coolie ran into complaint, and his coat sleeves and shirt were torn. A fine of \$3 was imposed.

It is announced that an interim dividend of \$3 per share for the six months ending 30th June has been declared by the West Point Building Co., Ltd., and \$3 per share by the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd., for a similar period.

A verdict of death from natural causes was returned at a Magistrate's inquiry into the circumstances of the death of Ip Cheung, conducted by Mr. Hazeland at the magistracy this afternoon. Deceased died while awaiting trial on a kidnapping charge, and Dr. McKenny stated that the causes of his death were typhoid and chronic opium poisoning. Messrs. H. H. dos Remedios (foreman) G. J. A. Vierich and Ernst Koeter were the jurymen.

A meeting held last evening at the office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. it was decided to re-constitute the local branch of the China Association, which for a period of three years has been inactive. Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C., presided, and there were also present the Hon. Mr. David Landale, the Hon. Mr. E. Shellim, Messrs. J. W. C. Bonnar, N. J. Slabb, P. Tester, A. R. Low, H. W. Bird, G. W. Barton, C. Beavick, G. T. Edkins, E. L. Kraus, C. Lefrancis, H. B. H. Hancock, J. M. Beck, P. H. Holyoak, and L. N. Loefo (hon. secretary).

The Chairman said three years had elapsed since a meeting of the Association was held in the Colony and in consequence the records of the branch had got into some confusion. When certain gentlemen interested in the work of the Association met with the object of reviving its activities they found that it was not known who were members here and who belonged to the committee, so a circular was sent out; the response was very good some 79 gentlemen in Hongkong and Canton, having signified their desire to become members of the local branch. This meeting was purely formal, its object being to constitute the branch afresh, and he hoped that in the future it would do work equal to the best it had done in the past. The funds were adequate, and accordingly prospective members were notified by the circular that the annual subscription would be \$2. It had since been pointed out that under the constitution of the association the minimum subscription was \$10, and it would have to be raised to this figure next year.

On the proposition of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Bonnar, the following were elected the committee:—The Hon. Mr. D. Landale, the Hon. Mr. C. Montague Ede, Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C., Mr. N. J. Slabb, Mr. W. G. Humphreys, Mr. G. T. Edkins, Mr. P. H. Holyoak, and Mr. H. B. Hancock, with Mr. L. N. Loefo as hon. secretary.

THE SOTTO CASE.
Crown Solicitor Replies for Prosecution.

The hearing of the application for the extradition of Vicente Sotto to the Philippine Islands on a charge of abduction, which has been before Mr. Hazeland at the magistracy for a long time past, was further continued this afternoon, when the Crown Solicitor, Mr. P. M. Hodgson, who is making the application, summed up the case for Sotto's extradition. Mr. W. K. Hall Brutton, of Messrs. Brutton and Pett, defended, and Mr. Reader Harris, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Oist, watched the case on behalf of the U.S.A. Government. Mr. Hodgson said: "Mr. Brutton has submitted that he had not made out a case against the defendant and he gave five reasons. The first was that he had not proved that the Philippines were a constituent part of the U.S.A. The second and third points were practically one, that the documents containing proof of the extradition crime committed were not properly authenticated. The fourth point was that the matter was not adjudicated; and the fifth, that the Treaty of 1842 was not before the court. Mr. Hodgson, dealing separately with each of these contentions, submitted that all his Worship had to consider in dealing with the first point raised by the defence was that the Philippine Islands were within the territorial jurisdiction of the U.S.A.

The hearing was further adjourned.

Sergeant Wills, of the Water Police, charged a Chinese at the Police Court this morning with the theft of rice, tea and fish of the value of \$15, the property of Messrs. Melchers and Co., from the mail steamer "Yorok," and with offering a bribe of \$1.10 to a Chinese constable in order to induce him not to do his duty. The tea and fish were identified by Mr. F. Jerolim, N.D.L. Superintendent. Defendant, who said a friend gave him the goods, was sentenced to a month's imprisonment and four hours' stocks on the first charge and to a similar term for the attempted bribery in default of paying a fine of \$25.

CAN YOU AFFORD THE RISK?
WERE you ever seized with a severe attack of cramp colic or diarrhoea without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house? Don't take such a risk. A dose or two will cure you before a doctor could possibly be called, and it may save even the most serious and dangerous cases. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

CRAMP COLIC
NO need of suffering from cramps in the stomach, or intestinal pains. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy never fails to relieve the most severe cases. Get it to-day, there will be no time to seek for it after the attack comes on. For sale by Chemists and Storekeepers.

BLAZON TYPE NOT NECESSARY.
CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy needs no glaring headlines to attract the public eye. The simple statement that all chemists sell it is sufficient, as every family knows it well. It has been used for forty years and is just what the name implies. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

CAUSES AND CURE FOR
DIARRHOEA
OVERHEATING, a change in the temperature, quick, faint, and impure eating any kind of food, or diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cures these bowel troubles promptly. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANK DIVIDEND.

We are officially authorized to state that subject to audit, the Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will recommend at the forthcoming meeting a
Dividend of £2 per share;
Add to the Silver Reserve Fund \$250,000;
Write off Bank Premises \$250,000;
and to carry forward about \$204,000.

PRESENTATION TO A JOURNALIST.

Mr. Alex Ramsay, who for the past eight years has filled the sub-editorial chair of the "Daily Press" and is leaving to-morrow to take up an editorship in Peking, was the recipient last evening of a gold watch chain, with suitably inscribed pendant, subscribed for by his colleagues of the outdoor literary staffs of the newspapers of the Colony.
The gathering took place at the Astor House Hotel, the gift being handed to Mr. Ramsay by Mr. P. H. Hicks ("Telegraph") who in a felicitous speech alluded to the esteem in which the recipient is held by his fellow Pressmen of the Colony, and on their behalf wished him every prosperity in his new and responsible sphere of labour.
Mr. Ramsay in replying gave many interesting reminiscences of newspaper life in Hongkong during the past eight years.

THE CHINA ASSOCIATION.

Local Branch Re-constituted.

At a meeting held last evening at the office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. it was decided to re-constitute the local branch of the China Association, which for a period of three years has been inactive. Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C., presided, and there were also present the Hon. Mr. David Landale, the Hon. Mr. E. Shellim, Messrs. J. W. C. Bonnar, N. J. Slabb, P. Tester, A. R. Low, H. W. Bird, G. W. Barton, C. Beavick, G. T. Edkins, E. L. Kraus, C. Lefrancis, H. B. H. Hancock, J. M. Beck, P. H. Holyoak, and L. N. Loefo (hon. secretary).

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BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

The Count of Luxembourg.

This was the play presented last night, and the large audience present was convincing evidence that this attractive musical comedy still retains considerable popularity. As the Count, Mr. McGrath was excellent, singing and acting to the satisfaction of all. Angela Didier was the part taken by Miss May Glenn, who acquitted herself most admirably. Mr. George was another great success in the part of the Grand Duke-Rutimov. Mr. Fritz had a rather funny part as Brabant, but he made the most of it and provided plenty of fun. Miss Violet Symington as Juliette was charming as usual. The other parts were also ably filled. The play was in every respect a success, and the well-known sparkling music was again greatly appreciated. To-night—Princess Caprice.

AN ANALOGY.

"A man resembles a cigar."
I heard a jester say:
"For he, like a cigar, is bound
To meet his match some day."
Just so, and then the man fires up
And, like the "weed," gets red,
Which as a rule precedes the fact
Each soon does lose his head.
A man, like a cigar, gets "short."
And sometimes of the town
Becomes the butt—no he also may
Be by himself "thrown down."
Some weeds, and some men, too, are rank.
Some weeds have a "lav."
Some are like weeds, though well pulled,
They can't be made to draw.
When you see another likeness still
(Though this their husbands' fault.)
A man, like a cigar, is spoiled
If he is let go out.
And lastly, this analogy:
Their heads down, and their
Both come to ashes in the end.
The man and the cigar.

SPORTING.

Billiards.

Among the large number that went to the Soldiers' Club last night to see the final game between Captain Lammer, Hongkong Volunteers and Sergeant Heatley, R. E. (A.), were many who saw no part of the game at all, the space allotted being quite inadequate for the purpose.
There were many Officers present, including Major-General Anderson, Colonel St. John, Lieut. Colonel Usher Smith, Majors Fitzwilliams, Davy, Dickinson, Humphreys, Captains Brook, A. D. C., Robertson, Hodges, Lieut. Crowther Smith (Hongkong Volunteers) and many others. G. S. M. Harris and Mr. Thornhill made the arrangements for the game and presentation of trophies.

The game started at 8.40, and opened promisingly, Heatley leading at the outset, the score being 11-13 in his favour. Captain Lammer then came along with a break of 22, passing his opponent, but the score was level at 14. Play was quiet until the Volunteers broke an item of 17, which put him a few in front. The lead alternated up to the 100 mark, which Heatley passed with a fine break of 90 being unlucky not to have gone further. Another double figure effort by the Sergeant took him 20 in front but the score was 139-119, which did not look much like the R. E.'s winning the match, although the game itself looked "safe enough." With only three wanted to win the match, Lammer failed at a white lozer, Heatley's score then being 162. The game continued exciting, Heatley made a splendid effort of 23, bringing his score to 191 and Lammer still wanted two which he then made by means of a simple cannon, the scores reading 191-137 in favour of Heatley. The Volunteer then made breaks of 10 and 19 before giving three away which finished the game, the scores being—Sergeant Heatley, R. E. (A.), 201; Captain Lammer, 166.

Despite Heatley's fine effort the Volunteers retain the trophy, as they held a lead of 65 before entering upon the last game. The final scores are:—
Hongkong Volunteers 1405.
Royal Engineers (A.) 1374.

Lieut. Colonel Usher Smith then asked General Anderson to present the trophies. In presenting the Billiard Cup to Captain Lammer, General Anderson referred to the handsome cup given by the Hongkong Volunteers to signalise their many victories in the Soldiers' Club competition. After the trophies had been presented, Colonel St. John thanked General Anderson for the many trophies presented to his corps (the Royal Engineers) that night, and wished him every success in his new Indian command where he would doubtless meet a few Sapper Officers. He then called for three cheers for the General which were responded to very heartily.

Water Polo.

ROYAL ENGINEERS, v. 87th COY., R.G.A.

There teams met in the A. S. C. Camber yesterday evening in a Gasconne league match.
Teams—R. E.—Brown, Watts, Derrery; Tucker; Collins, Morrish, Wright.
87th Coy., R.G.A.—McCubbin; Bancroft, Potts; Citchelm; Dyeon, Falcombridge, Bacon.

Play was fast at the outset. After Bacon had given Falcombridge a good opening close in, which was met, the gunners had to defend. Tucker, who specialises in "long ones," scored from about half-way, opening the sappers' account. Morrish soon added another, the gunners then pressing and Dyeon just missed with a good try. Bacon hit the post with a hot shot, and the interval arrived with the Engineers leading by two goals to nil.

In the second half the sappers were the first to score through Tucker. The gunners retaliated, Bacon, although well marked throughout the game, getting in two good shots which Brown saved. Collins increased the sappers' lead, Bacon notching one for the gunners before the finish. Result:—
Royal Engineers, 4; 87th Coy., R.G.A., 1.

THE "CORNWALL" INTER-COMpany LEAGUE.

At the Naval Ordnance Camber yesterday evening, "G" Company defeated "B" Company by ten goals to nil.

AN ANALOGY.

"A man resembles a cigar."
I heard a jester say:
"For he, like a cigar, is bound
To meet his match some day."
Just so, and then the man fires up
And, like the "weed," gets red,
Which as a rule precedes the fact
Each soon does lose his head.
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And sometimes of the town
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Some are like weeds, though well pulled,
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When you see another likeness still
(Though this their husbands' fault.)
A man, like a cigar, is spoiled
If he is let go out.
And lastly, this analogy:
Their heads down, and their
Both come to ashes in the end.
The man and the cigar.

CURIOUS SPY STORY.

Release From Glasgow Prison.

SECRET SERVICE MISSION.

GERMANY AND JAPAN.

New York, June 6.

Dr. Armand Carl Graves, who was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment in July last, at Edinburgh, for espionage, is now reported to be in New York, and, says the *New York American*, he was released on condition that he "entered the British secret service." Dr. Graves, apparently, furnished the *New York American* with this information, which I was unable to substantiate at this end, and to the same paper exclusively he says: "I am moved to make public the peculiar nature of my operations because England, after unimpaired to her own advantage, refused to pay me the promised reward."
Graves declares that his release came after serving about four months in the Berlin Prison, Glasgow. In pursuance of his agreement to enter the British secret service, Graves says, he embarked at Bremen on Feb. 4, following to the United States a confidential envoy of Germany, who came here to meet an envoy from the Japanese Government. He represents that he obtained from the German representative a portfolio containing a copy of a secret agreement entered into by Germany with Japan, defining the attitude which Germany will assume in the event of war between the United States and Japan. The following is a copy of the document, as furnished by Graves:

"Germany sanctions and will not obstruct Japan in any colonising intention. Japan's expansion as regards the Far East, and would not obstruct her acquiring coaling stations in the South Seas other than New Guinea and the Bismarck Archipelago. Germany would not prevent the acquisition of German vessels by Japan, providing such vessels were not auxiliary cruisers of the Imperial German Navy."
"Germany wishes it to be understood that, in the event of a conflict between Japan and another nation, Germany will maintain strict neutrality in any event not affecting Germany herself. Germany expresses high regard for the Japanese nation, and desires closer relations with Japan."

This document, according to Graves, was signed in the German Foreign Office cipher, consisting of the letters W and R intertwined, followed by the number 24, which represented the serial number of the despatches.

Having obtained this copy of the document, Graves declared that immediately upon landing in New York he called the contents in code to his principals in London, and later sent a copy of the original, which was a facsimile, made by a special process, by registered letter to the same agent. Both the cable despatch and the letter, he says, were sent to "Buzing, London, England." Buzing being the cipher name of the particular person in the British Foreign Office with whom he dealt. He presented to the *New York American* a receipt issued from the Madison-square branch of the New York Post Office, showing that a registered letter had been sent by him to the same "Buzing, London, England."

Graves says he did not have a chance of securing a copy of the "secret agreement" until the vessel reached Sandy Hook. Then he managed to possess himself of a despatch portfolio which had been left out of a mail despatch box by an unwarrantable piece of carelessness on the part of the messenger. "The document," he says, "was in my possession about five minutes. I took a quick copy of the dossier by using a specially prepared lotion paper, which will take a quick, clean print of any known sort of ink or pencil. It was written in German, and I have given you a literal translation."

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BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

INTERNATIONAL LAWN TENNIS.

THE DAVIS CUP.

LONDON, July 11.
In the Davis Cup semi-finals, Powell, Canada, beat Borman, Belgium, by 3 sets to 1; Schwengers, Canada, beat Watson, Belgium, by 3 sets to 0; Williams, America, beat Kreuzer, Germany, by 3 sets to 1; McLoughlin, America, beat Froitzheim, Germany, by 3 sets to 2.

SCOTTISH TEMPERANCE BILL.

LONDON, July 10.
The Scottish Temperance Bill has passed its third reading by 234 votes to 166. This is the second passage under the Parliament Act.

THE BALKANS WAR.

HEAVY LOSSES.

LONDON, July 10.
The wounded already arrived at Belgrade exceed the total for the whole Turkish war.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

The Bulgarian plenipotentiary, M. Stachevitch, has arrived in Constantinople for the purpose of discussing the Porte's demand for the evacuation of the territory.

There is warlike activity in Constantinople, resembling that at the time of the war in Thrace.

CONFLICTING REPORTS.

It is officially reported that the Bulgarians had successes yesterday all along the whole front, repulsing all the Serbian attacks with enormous losses, and then routing them with counter-attacks, the Bulgarians being in pursuit towards Egrivak.

A sanguinary battle is in progress near Kuchava, where the Serbians were repulsed with considerable losses. The attacks by the Greeks north of Dorian were repulsed with great loss.

A report from Belgrade states that the Bulgarians were driven back along the entire frontier of Serbia with considerable losses.

LATEST DETAILS.

The claims of Bulgaria to important victories are wholly incompatible with Serbian and Greek accounts, which the European public are disposed to credit.

The latest reports represent the Greeks as in possession of Strumnitza, Dehles and the Bulgarians in full retreat upon Petrich, after abandoning numerous guns.

The Greeks occupied Kavalla which the Bulgarians evacuated after being bombarded by the Greek fleet.

The reports of the Bulgarian intimations to St. Petersburg and Vienna of her readiness for peace are uncorroborated, but it is announced in Paris that the French Minister at Sofia has been instructed to advise Bulgaria in the strongest manner to come to terms with the enemy. Other Foreign Ministers are making similar representations.

Turkey has determined to occupy the whole of the territory to the South of the Enos-Midia line. Troops are already moving and horses and transport are being requisitioned wholesale.

(Wah Tse Yee Po's Service.)

CHINA AND JAPAN.

SUPPRESSION OF SORE ARTICLES.

PEKING, July 11.

The Foreign Department has requested the Japanese Minister to prevent Japanese newspapers from publishing articles on the division of China, the request being made for the protection of the good relations existing between the two countries.

THE MONGOLIAN AGREEMENT.

PEKING, July 11.

The China-Russia agreement re Mongolia has been passed by the National Assembly, by a majority of thirty votes, and the Russian Minister has been notified that China has agreed to the five demands made by his government.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

OBITUARY.

COUNT HAYASHI.

LONDON, July 11.
Reuter's Tokyo correspondent announces the death of Count Hayashi, who it will be remembered, negotiated the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

THE CANADIAN WARSHIPS.

FAILURE TO RECRUIT CREWS.

OTTAWA, July 11.
The British contingent of the crew of His Majesty's Canadian ships "Niobe" and "Rainbow" are returning home, as they found it impossible to recruit crews to cruising strength in Canada.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS TRAINER.

The death is announced of George Dawson, one of a famous family of trainers whose names have long been honourably associated with Turf history. George Dawson was the eldest son of the late John Dawson, of Warren House, Newmarket, and nephew of Matthew Dawson, from whom there has perhaps never been a more accomplished master of his profession. Brought up under such auspices it is natural that George Dawson should have been successful.

In the eighties he had charge of the Duke of Portland's horses, and gained a number of classic victories. When the Duke's horses were sent to Kingsclere he retired, and has since been living at Cambridge. His sister married Fred Archer, the famous jockey.

"JINGO JIMMIES."

AUSTRALIAN POLITICIAN OF EASTERN CONDITIONS.

Mr. G. M. Pendergast for the past seven years leader of the Opposition in the Parliament of Victoria, Australia, is making a tour of the world to study political, social and economic conditions. He is in Australia, and proceeded:

Three weeks in Japan convinced me that the nation is desperately poor, and saddled with debts, which will keep its finances loaded for many a year. No matter what may be the desire of the East in reference to Australia, the country that has to transport its soldiers many a mile from their home and food supply base has a terrific difficulty to face. England found this out in the war with South Africa, and the resources of the Great Powers in the East cannot for one moment bear the slightest comparison to those of Great Britain. The chief danger in connection with an invasion from the East would seem to be the continual howling of these dismal Jingo Jimmies.

My general opinion of the East is that man is a slave and woman is a beast of burden. When a steamer has to be loaded with coal in China or Japan the bulk of the work may be said to be done by women. The man in China gets the reputation of being docile and obedient, and that means he will work as long as he is paid for as little as it is possible to live on.

Otherwise he starves. In Japan there is a growth of a spirit among Japanese workers which betokens a desire to get away from the "feet, bribe, and carry" system of the East, and they are opening their eyes to the necessity of obtaining better conditions of existence. Their efforts may now be said to be in the embryo stage, but they will surely develop, and will keep the autocrat governing powers of the Emperor fully employed for many a year. At the present time the labour agitator has a bad time in Japan.

NEW YORK GRAFT.

A scathing arraignment of the detective bureau of the New York Police Department is contained in the report of the Curran Committee. It claims, among other things, that partnership exists between detectives and criminals. The report on police conditions instances a case in which a man named Benjamin Levy, who was never convicted of a crime, testified that at the request of the detective bureau he often induced criminals to commit burglary, so that the officers might secure a conviction. Levy was strongly corroborated by the evidence of reputable citizens, pay a merchant, and others. The man stated on oath that in one case Deputy Commissioner Dougherty, in charge of the detective bureau, gave him \$25 to purchase burglary tools for a man, and after the burglary was committed gave him another \$25. City vouchers in Levy's favour for these amounts have been found. The report states that the bureau is hopelessly inefficient, and should be reorganised on drastic lines.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR FAMILY.

WHEN you fail to provide your family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, you are neglecting them, as every complaint is sure to be prevalent, and it is too dangerous a malady to be trifled with. This is especially true if there are children in the family. Administer two or three remedies will place the trouble within control, and perhaps save a life, or at least a doctor's bill. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

LONDON TO PARIS.

Proposed Reduction of the Journey.

The Question of Speeding Up.

The reduction of the time occupied in the journey between London and Paris is a matter that touches very nearly the comfort and convenience of a large number of people in many parts of the world. Long before Keut became the Garden of England, at all events since the day when Caesar first landed at Deal, it has always been its chief southern gate way. Following an immemorial line of flight of migrant birds, Continental travellers to and from the South have naturally used the shortest and most direct routes, from Dover to Calais or from Boulogne to Folkestone, in preference to any other. Though it is only a year or two less than a century since the first locomotive and the first steamship were made in England, it was, of course, not till much later that any approach to the journey as it is now arranged was possible. There are people still living who can remember the days when, after landing at Calais, it was the custom for great families and their retinue of servants to make the rest of their way to Paris in horseback. But the Grand Tour was a leisurely and protracted affair, as far removed from a bank holiday cross-channel trip as a voyage to the moon. In these days we may take our pleasures sadly, but we must, if we are to keep abreast of the spirit of the times, take them, as the motorist likes to take his hills, on our highest speed. To run across from London to Paris or from Paris to London in less than seven hours is good, but not good enough. For to Englishmen Paris is not only the city of delights, but also an important business centre and the main junction for the railways, the rivers, and the Far East. Any unnecessary delay on a journey that has become so ordinary an incident of everyday life has become intolerable.

Pending the arrival of the perfect airship, ordinary mortals who wish to cross from one country to the other must be content to travel over the surface of land and sea. But on so important a route they have a right to expect that they should be conveyed in the swiftest boats and trains that mechanical science can provide, and without unnecessary waste of time in the interchange of passengers and baggage between the steamer and the quay. The time allowance for the transfer at Folkestone is only ten minutes. At Boulogne on the same outward journey it is nearly four times as long, and there is no doubt that the discrepancy between the times taken for loading and unloading is far too great. Delays of this kind when they appear to be avoidable, are particularly irritating. On the other hand the examination of baggage by the douaniers and Customs house officers of the two countries is a necessary evil. But even here something might, perhaps, be done to save time, or, at all events, vexation of spirit, if the heavy baggage were examined at the beginning instead of the end of the journey.

FIVE AND A HALF HOURS' SERVICE.

It is scarcely necessary to say that the English and French companies concerned have gradually improved the facilities for their several services as they have been called upon to provide for an increasing amount of traffic. This year the number of cross-channel passengers on the Dover, Calais and Folkestone-Boulogne routes will probably amount to well over 800,000, and one or two new services are announced for the holiday season. But they are no quicker than the services already in existence, and are even a shade slower than the journey of 63 hours which is now possible by the train leaving the Gare du Nord at four in the afternoon. The time has come when a definite improvement in the timetable not only can be, but ought to be, arranged in the general interests of the travelling public. It appears that it should be possible, under improved conditions of permanent way on the English side, to institute a 5 1/2 hours' service between the two capitals. For practical purposes Paris is equidistant from London by the two chief routes, since, though the mileage by the Dover-Calais route is twenty-eight miles longer, the shorter sea-voyage equalises the difference. On both routes there is no doubt that the train service in this country can be appreciably quickened. The English companies have not hitherto shown this same readiness to realize their duty in the matter of speed as their rivals on the other side of the channel. There is ground, however, for hoping that the South-Eastern and Chatham Company mean to do their best to remove this reproach to our national honour proper by making an improvement in their permanent way, so as to admit of the employment of more powerful locomotives. There should be no unnecessary delay in making the conditions of travelling on the route between London and Paris worthy of its position as one of the great highways of the world.

A FAR-SEEING ENGINEER.

The principal article in the June issue of the Railway and Travel Monthly is descriptive of Laddington Station. The writer places high commendation on the genius of Brunel for the design of this station, a design laid out on so large a scale, with such adaptability of expansion, that to-day it is found adequate (with the improvements in detail which the years have found necessary) for all the requirements of one of the largest and busiest modern railway stations in the Metropolis. The area of the station is certainly enormous, but that fact merely throws into greater relief the genius of the design.

MOTHS AND LIGHT.

Why Insects Rush to Certain Death.

AN ILLUSTRATION FROM JAMAICA.

One of the most striking instances of a habit of behaviour which persists and dominates the life of a wild animal to its own injury and destruction is that shown by many moths and other insects, which are attracted at night by a flame (a lamp or an open fire), and fly into it even when burnt by its rays, and again until they are killed, writes Sir Ray Lancaester in the Daily Telegraph. A burnt child dreads the fire, but a burnt moth or ichneumon fly seems to enjoy being burnt, and becomes more and more excited by its dashes into the flame until it finally drops with shrivelled wings to the ground. Its owner, told me some years ago of the verandah of a house in Java in which an open lamp was lit every night. Regularly two sets of animals, driven and guided by the action of the light on their nervous mechanism, arrived on the scene. Swarms of moths, beetles, and flies dashed in and out of the flame and fell, maimed by the heat, to the ground. There a strange host, the dead, already assembled. Oligoneurids and wall lizards crept from their holes in the masonry and woodwork, and awaited the shower of injured insects, which they snapped up, in eager rivalry as the infuriated flame-seekers dropped hour after hour, to the floor. The instinct, the nervous mechanism, which brought the greedy reptiles to the spot was a "harmony" a valuable guide to nutrition; while the flame-seeker's impulse is assuredly a "disharmony" a defect in adjustment, leading to death.

It is interesting to inquire into the probable origin of this fatal desire for close contact with a source of light, a desire so strong as to be entirely unchecked by the deadly heat accompanying the light. The deadly heat accompanying the light is a deadly heat, and the insects are delicate little creatures, having four not veined wings rarely more than three-quarters of an inch across, with two or three long filaments hanging from the tail. Three hundred species are known from all parts of the world, of which forty occur in the British Islands. They live as wingless, six-legged larvae in the water for a couple of years, feeding voraciously. Then one summer's evening they very rapidly escape from their larval skin and fly over the water in countless swarms. But only for a few hours. The eggs of the females are fertilised, and they all, both males and females, drop dead or dying into the water, where they are greedily devoured by fish. The males are far more numerous than the females. They are attracted to an extraordinary degree by light (lamps or electric lamps) set up for nocturnal illumination by civilised man, and in some districts they are collected by fishermen in this way for use as bait. Why do they thus seek artificial lights?

A PROBABLE EXPLANATION.

There is some indication of an explanation in the fact that two species of May-flies are known which, like the glow-worms and fire-flies, produce light in their bodies. The May-flies, especially the males, have unusually large and prominent eyes, and there is no doubt that in the now rare instances of self-luminous May-flies, the sexes are attracted to one another by the light they produce, as in the case of other luminous insects. It seems probable that the ancestral May flies, of which many remarkable kinds have been discovered in fossilised condition in strata as far back in time as those of the coal-measures, were overpowering instincts of seeking the light given out by other individuals as a necessary step towards sexual congress. In the course of ages other senses (probably smell and touch) have been called into being to bring the following insects into association. The power of producing light, being no longer needed, has disappeared from all but two rare species. But the wild erotic instinct, the nervous mechanism, which drove the ancient May flies towards the dancing lights of other May flies, has remained unaltered in all the living species of the group. It is a "disharmony" which has not been of "efficient" destructive importance to be "cleaned away" or suppressed by natural selection. In pre-human times, nocturnal fires and lights were too uncommon to cause much disaster to the May-flies. But now that mankind sets up everywhere his nocturnal flames and concentrated electric lamps, the previously unimportant useless survival of an overpowering impulse to rush to nocturnal lights reveals itself as a serious and death-dealing "disharmony."

LIGHT-GUIDANCE.

We must suppose, on this theory that the other insects such as moths and certain flies (by no means all insects), which also madly fly into nocturnal lights to their own destruction, have had luminous ancestors and a similar early history. That is a legitimate supposition, since there are several kinds of insects known at the present day which are luminous at night though no existing moths or butterflies are known to be so. It is true that birds when migrating are attracted by the great brilliant lamps of light-houses, and flying towards them, strike against their glass coverings, and are killed in considerable numbers. In that case the flying towards the sun has become instinctive, and the bright light of the light-house acts upon a well-adjusted individual as to call forth the same response as the direction of light as that examined by the sun's globe. The truth or error of this suggestion should be tested by an examination of the species of birds which kill themselves against light-houses lanterns, and a knowledge of the season and direction of their migration.

There are grounds for believing that the luminousness of some of these insects serves them not to attract one another, but to seem would be predatory for such as birds, bats, and reptiles. I have heard a story (which I should like to have confirmed) that in some parts of tropical Asia a certain kind of bird collects half a dozen or so of a species of glow-worm and places them at the entrance to its nest, so as to attract nocturnal animals which might attack its eggs or its young. It is a noteworthy fact that a point of light in the dark may act in two opposite ways on animals which see it—either it attracts or it repels them. The physiologist calls this positive and negative "phototaxis" (light-guidance). And we have the similarly positive and negative influence of chemical taste and smell, called "chemotaxis," and a similarly contrasted positive and negative "hygro taxis," or directive influence of moisture upon the movements of animals and plants.

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UGLIEST MAN ON EARTH.

PAYS TAX ON OVER THREE HUNDRED WIVES.

Although the Congo chief, Lapungu, is according to the picture drawn of him by Vice-Consul Casse, the ugliest man on earth, he has taken unto himself upwards of 300 wives, each of whom he readily pays the State tax of two francs. For Lapungu is a rich man by virtue of the tribute paid to him by his subjects, the Bakongo. The Vice-Consul made the acquaintance of the chief during a tour along the eastern border of the Kasai district. Lapungu was at Kapinda, a place of much political importance owing to its being his home, for he is one of the most powerful chiefs in the Congo.

"In appearance," says the Vice-Consul, "he is a villainous-looking native, having but one eye, and a countenance as black as pitch. He is a tall, thin man, and from all accounts he is a hideous creature. Lapungu has had an extraordinary career, for as a child he was abandoned by his father, but was afterwards adopted by a so-called chief called Sengou. When quite a young man he dressed himself up in fantastic garb, and persuaded the natives that his blind eye gave him the power of dealing with the spirits, or, in other words, that he was a sorcerer, and particularly the women, he soon collected a good many followers. About this period he made friends with the Arab traders of whom there were a number in the neighbourhood at the time, and, assisted by them, he was able to establish a powerful position. He was further assisted by the fact that he was a powerful man, and had a strong character."

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LAWYERS, ACCOUNTANTS, etc., etc.

FRENCH MODEL

For Foreign Correspondence.

Special Monthly Instalments if desired.

MacEwen, Frickel & Co.,

Have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the above for South China.

4, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, Shamsen, Canton.

HOWARD WATCHES.

THE AMERICAN WATCH OF FINEST QUALITY & HIGH PRECISION.

ADJUSTED FOR TEMPERATURE AND POSITIONS.

THE PRICE OF THE HOWARD WATCH IS FIXED AT THE FACTORY.

WRITE OR SEND FOR CATALOGUE TO

THE SOLE AGENTS:

Chs. J. GAUPP & Co.,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, CHATER ROAD.

To-day's Advertisements

THEATRE ROYAL

NEW BANDMANN OPERA CO.

TO-NIGHT

PRINCESS CAPRIOTTE

From the Shaftesbury Theatre, London.

Table with 2 columns: Day/Time and Event. Includes 'The Girl in the Taxi' and 'The Girl in the Taxi'.

Farwell Performance GRAND VAUDEVILLE NIGHT. Pot Pourri of all the Company's repertoire including individual specialties.

Door opens at 8.30. Commence at 9 Sharp. Plans now open at MOUTRIE'S.

Hongkong, July 11, 1913.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE HONGKONG. MONDAY NEXT, 14th of July, being the FRENCH NATIONAL FEAST...

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LTD. AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE...

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY, LTD. AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE...

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

July 10.

Leont, British steamer, 3,900, R. Glegg.

London, May 31, and Singapore July 4.

General, P. & O. S. N. Co.

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WEATHER REPORT

On the 11th at 12.30 a.m. - Pressure has

increased moderately in the north-east and

decreased slightly over N.E. China and

Tongking. Changes elsewhere are small.

The southern depression is now contra-

over Tongking.

Moderate S. to S.E. winds are indicated

over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours end-

ing at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.30 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon

to-morrow -

1. - Hongkong and Neighbourhood.

S. to S.E. winds, moderate; fair to showery.

2. - Formosa Channel: The same as No. 1.

3. - South coast of China between Hong-

kong and Lamouks: The same as No. 1.

4. - South coast of China between Hong-

kong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

5. - South coast of China between Hong-

kong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

6. - South coast of China between Hong-

kong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

7. - South coast of China between Hong-

kong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

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38. - South coast of China between Hong-

kong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG TIDE

The tide table given below has been

compiled at the Nautical Almanac Office

in London from the result of the analysis

of observations taken by means of an au-

tomatid tide-recording machine in the Wa-

ter Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during

the years 1887-88.

The zero of the table corresponds with

the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty

Charts which has been found to be 4 feet

3 inches below mean sea level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide

gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3

feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamouk

Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 6 inches to

the height given in the table.

July 12th to 18th, 1913.

Table with 4 columns: Time, High Water, Low Water, and Tide.

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